

in fresh types of literature. New journals appeared, many of them quite inconsequential and most of them ephemeral, but some of them influential and all of them symptomatic of the variety and freedom of thought and the desire for literary self-expression which characterized the young educated class. One of the most famous of the journals was the *Hsin Ch'ing Nien Tsa Chih* ("The New Youth Magazine"), begun in 1916 and first edited by one of the outstanding writers of the period, Ch'en Tu-hsiu.

Other printed channels of the new ideas were the textbooks for the schools, the newspapers which sprang up like mushrooms and which were mostly of very poor quality and used largely for political, personal, and partisan propaganda, and the placard, with vivid pictures and telling phrases, likewise developed largely for propaganda.

Moving pictures from the Occident (especially the United States) invaded the land and achieved popularity. Although looked upon primarily as a form of amusement, they depicted (even if usually in distorted and bizarre fashion) the life of the West and could not fail to be a potent means of education. As a rule their quality, both morally and aesthetically, was atrocious. The Western ones were often discards and the increasing numbers of Chinese films were usually fully as bad.

Among the most influential scholars of the time was Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, who first came into prominence in the reform movement of 1898 as a pupil of K'ang Yu-wei. Although he was more of a popularizer than an exact and careful thinker, his writings were widely read. Younger than he but also having an enormous effect upon the thoughtful youth of his time was

Hu Shih. Born in 1891, of a scholarly family and trained in the older learning, he had a brilliant career as a student in the United States, and, returning to China, wrote and lectured voluminously and ably.

In the general disintegration and modification of the intellectual containers of the past, the language itself could scarcely hope to escape. Hundreds of fresh terms described the new objects and ideas. Some of them were imported from Japan, where for more than a generation Chinese characters in new combinations had been used to express the fresh concepts enter-